

§ 744.13 Restrictions on exports and reexports to persons designated pursuant to Executive Order 12947 (Specially Designated Terrorist) (SDT).

Consistent with the purpose of Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, BIS maintains restrictions on exports and reexports to Specially Designated Terrorists (SDTs). Executive Order 12947 prohibits transactions by U.S. persons with terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. Pursuant to the Executive Order, the Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), maintains 31 CFR part 595, the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations. In Appendix A to 31 CFR Chapter V, pursuant to 31 CFR part 595, these Specially Designated Terrorists are identified by the bracketed suffix initials [SDT]. The requirements set forth below further the objectives of Executive Order 12947.

(a) *License requirement(s)*. (1) A license requirement applies to the export or reexport to an SDT of any item subject to the EAR.

(2) To avoid duplication, U.S. persons are not required to seek separate authorization for an export or reexport to an SDT of an item subject both to the EAR and to OFAC's Terrorism Sanctions Regulations in 31 CFR part 595. Therefore, if OFAC authorizes an export or reexport of an item by a U.S. person to a SDT, no separate authorization from BIS is necessary.

(3) U.S. persons must seek authorization from BIS for the export or reexport to an SDT of an item subject to the EAR but not subject to OFAC's Terrorism Sanctions Regulations in 31 CFR part 595.

(4) Non-U.S. persons must seek authorization from BIS for the export from abroad or reexport to an SDT of any item subject to the EAR.

(5) Any export or reexport to an SDT by a U.S. person of any item subject both to the EAR and OFAC's Terrorism Sanctions Regulations in 31 CFR part 595 and not authorized by OFAC is a violation of the EAR.

(6) Any export or reexport by a U.S. person to an SDT of any item subject to the EAR that is not subject to OFAC's Terrorism Sanctions Regulations in 31 CFR part 595 and not au-

thorized by BIS is a violation of the EAR. Any export from abroad or reexport by a non-U.S. person to an SDT of any item subject to the EAR and not authorized by BIS is a violation of the EAR.

(7) These licensing requirements supplement any other requirements set forth elsewhere in the EAR.

(b) *Exceptions*. No License Exceptions or other BIS authorization are available for export or reexport to an SDT of any item subject to the EAR.

(c) *Licensing policy*. Applications for licenses for the export or reexport to an SDT of any item subject to the EAR generally will be denied. You should consult with OFAC concerning transactions subject to OFAC licensing requirements.

(d) *Contract sanctity*. Contract sanctity provisions are not available for license applications reviewed under this section.

NOTE TO § 744.13: This section does not implement, construe, or limit the scope of any criminal statute, including (but not limited to) 18 U.S.C. 2339B(a)(1) and 2339A, and does not excuse any person from complying with any criminal statute, including (but not limited to) 18 U.S.C. 2339B(a)(1) and 18 U.S.C. 2339A.

[68 FR 34194, June 6, 2003]

§ 744.14 Restrictions on exports and reexports to designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs).

Consistent with the objectives of section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1189), and section 303 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act 1996, as amended (Anti-Terrorism Act) (18 U.S.C. 2339B) (Public Law 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214-1319), BIS maintains restrictions on exports and reexports to organizations designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) pursuant to section 219 of the INA. The Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, maintains 31 CFR part 597, the Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations, requiring U.S. financial institutions to block all financial transactions involving assets of designated FTOs within the possession or control of such U.S. financial institutions. Section 303 of the Anti-Terrorism Act prohibits persons within the United States

or subject to U.S. jurisdiction from knowingly providing material support or resources to a designated FTO and makes violations punishable by criminal penalties under title 18, United States Code. These designated FTOs are listed in Appendix A to 31 CFR Chapter V and identified by the bracketed initials [FTO]. A designation of a foreign organization determined to meet the criteria of section 219 of the INA takes effect upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary's designee.

(a) *License requirement(s).* (1) A license requirement applies to the export or reexport to an FTO of any item subject to the EAR.

(2) U.S. persons must seek authorization from BIS for the export or reexport to an FTO of any item subject to the EAR.

(3) Non-U.S. persons must seek authorization from BIS for the export from abroad or reexport to an FTO of any item subject to the EAR.

(4) Any export or reexport to an FTO by any person of any item subject to the EAR and not authorized by BIS is a violation of the EAR.

(5) These licensing requirements supplement any other requirements set forth elsewhere in the EAR.

(b) *Exceptions.* No License Exceptions or other BIS authorization for items described by paragraph (a) of this section are available for exports or reexports to FTOs.

(c) *Licensing policy.* Applications for exports and reexports to FTOs of all items identified by paragraph (a) of this section will generally be denied, to the extent they constitute material support or resources, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2339A(b).

(d) *Contract sanctity.* Contract sanctity provisions are not available for license applications reviewed under this section.

(e) *FTOs also designated as SDTs or SDGTs.* In cases in which an FTO is also an SDT, as described in § 744.13, or an SDGT, as described in § 744.12, the license requirements and licensing policy set forth in § 744.13 or § 744.12 will apply.

NOTE TO § 744.14: This section does not implement, construe, or limit the scope of any

criminal statute, including (but not limited to) 18 U.S.C. 2339B(a)(1) and 2339A, and does not excuse any person from complying with any criminal statute, including (but not limited to) 18 U.S.C. 2339B(a)(1) and 18 U.S.C. 2339A.

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§ 744.15–744.16 [Reserved]

§ 744.17 Restrictions on certain exports and reexports of general purpose microprocessors for “military end-uses” and to “military end-users.”

(a) *General prohibition.* In addition to the license requirements for anti-terrorism reasons set forth in part 742 of the EAR, you may not export or reexport commodities described in ECCN 3A991.a.1 on the CCL (“microprocessor microcircuits”, “microcomputer microcircuits”, and microcontroller microcircuits having a “composite theoretical performance” (“CTP”) of 6,500 million theoretical operations per second (MTOPS) or more and an arithmetic logic unit with an access width of 32 bit or more), without a license if, at the time of the export or reexport, you know, have reason to know, or are informed by BIS that the item will be or is intended to be used for a “military end-use,” as defined in paragraph (d) of this section, in Country Group D:1 (see Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of the EAR); or by a “military end-user,” as defined in paragraph (e) of this section, in Country Group D:1. This license requirement does not apply to exports or reexports of items for the official use by personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government or agencies of a cooperating government. See § 740.11(b)(3) of the EAR for definitions of “agency of the U.S. Government” and “agency of a cooperating government”.

(b) *Additional prohibition on exporters or reexporters informed by BIS.* BIS may inform an exporter or reexporter, either individually by specific notice or through amendment to the EAR, that a license is required for export or reexport of items described in ECCN 3A991.a.1 to specified end-users, because BIS has determined that there is an unacceptable risk of diversion to